

GREATEST OF ALL FIRES

Frightful Loss of Property in
the Baltimore Conflagration.

SOME OTHER BIG FIRES

Occasion Recalls Many in World's
History of Recent Years.
Greater Than Chicago.

A wave of unutterable grief and horror swept over Richmond yesterday and left its traces of gloom in every phase of the city's business and social life.

It is impossible to give adequate expression to the feelings that charged the breast of every man and woman while Baltimore's story of calamity and woe was slowly and fearfully, and with constantly increasing frightfulness, being recorded in the dreary path of the unconquerable flames.

Knots of people gathered upon the street corners and with averted faces that told of their sorrow in the destruction of the sister city, endeavored fruitlessly to realize in its full extent the awful visitation. In every home the same was the case. Around the dinner table and around the hearth the one theme was that of the blazing, crumbling city a short distance away. The feeling of deep and profound sorrow was unfeigned and undigested. Many people were almost overcome by the horror. Women and children particularly were frightened and downcast. In at least one recorded instance a class of young men students had to be dismissed because while Baltimore was being swept away neither the cities nor the professor in charge could divert attention to the dull routine of the school book.

The Greatest of Fires.

Many of the old timers gathered in the streets and recalled the time when Richmond burned and pandemonium reigned rampant in the thoroughfares now so quiet and peaceful.

On that horrible day men and women wept in the bitterness of death, and believed that their suffering and woe could not have been more complete. But in the glare of the great blaze of yesterday, Richmond's fire, devastating as it was, is utterly lost from the sight. In fact, no recorded fire in the world has ever before known equals in actual property loss that of Baltimore. It has far-outstripped London, Paris, New York, Boston and even Chicago.

History tells of the time when London burned. It was in 1666, and more than 10,000 houses were destroyed, entailing an estimated loss of \$53,662,500. A fire in Hamburg in 1842 destroyed property valued at \$35,000,000. During the conflagration in Paris in 1871, the estimated loss to property amounted to more than \$100,000,000.

Of the fires in this country there is a record long and terrible. In Canada, also, there have been many devastating conflagrations. Quebec has suffered severely. One-fifth of the city was wiped out by flames in June, 1881. Thirty people were killed and \$5,000,000 in property was destroyed. In a fire in the same city in May, 1888, The Theatre Royal, in Quebec, was burned in 1886, and forty-seven persons met their death. In 1885, Champlain Street for three-quarters of a mile was the scene of a fire which destroyed every building on both sides of the thoroughfare. In the following year another fire occurred, and 2,500 buildings were burned. As late as 1876 another fire raged in St. John's, N. F., occurred on July 9, 1872, and entailed a property loss of \$30,000,000.

Many in This Country.

In the United States itself a number of cities have been swept by great fires. The Public Ledger of Philadelphia yesterday gave a summary of great conflagrations in the United States, as follows:

In a fire involving a total loss of \$5,000,000, Paterson, N. J., lost the chief part of her business section and a large portion of her homes. On February 9, 1862, Among the buildings destroyed by the flames were her national banks, leading churches, Hamilton Club-house, City Hall, Public Library, principal stores, newspaper offices and hotel houses. A third of a mile away a hundred homes were ruined by the fire, all that was left being a mass of brick and stone.

The Paterson fire began in the trolley barns of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway. Commercial buildings were situated at Broadway and Vanhousen Street. Just how the flames started could not be discovered, though the general belief was that it originated in an overheated stove. The City Hall, containing all the archives and records of the municipality, was almost completely destroyed. Many of the larger office buildings, including that of the Evening News, the First National Bank, Odd-Fellow Hall, the large Boston Department Store and the Knights of Columbus buildings, were gutted.

The whole of the Paterson population assembled to watch the wonderful spectacle, the blaze stretching high into the air and being easily seen from all around. Eighteen hundred men from all around the surrounding country, troops finally were called and dislodged the people from the positions they had taken to view the fire. There were no lives lost, nor no one seriously injured.

New York Fire.

New York's greatest fire started on the night of December 16, 1835, and before it was subdued, by the blowing up of all buildings in the path of the flames, 574 buildings, the first in the city, had been destroyed, with a total loss of \$17,000,000. But no one was killed or seriously injured. The high wind carried the burning embers across the East River and started several smaller fires in Brooklyn. The New York fire started in a fancy goods house in Pearl Street, just below Wall Street. The firemen were hindered by frozen hydrants, so that at one time the entire district between Maiden Lane, Counties Slip, William Street and the East River was burning.

Great Chicago Fire.

The great fire in Chicago began on Sunday night, October 8, 1871, in a wooden barn on De Koven Street on the West Side. Numerous lumber yards there quickly ignited, and a high wind carried the flames across the Chicago River and into the South Side, closely built up with stores and warehouses. The fire raged all the next day, sweeping everything before it. The glare could be seen for a hundred miles over the prairie and the lake. Pests were crazed with terror, and drunkenness, arson, burglary and murder added to the terror of the scene. On Tuesday morning the headway of the fire was checked, but parts of the charred debris smoldered for months. The fire destroyed an area of nearly three and a half square miles, and over 300 were killed. The total direct loss of property amounted to \$100,000,000. Fifty-six insurance companies were rendered insolvent by the fire.

The Boston fire of November 9, 1872, started at the corner of Kingston and

WILL YOU WRITE A POSTAL So a Sick One May Get Well?

Send no money—simply a postal card, giving the name of some one who needs help. Tell me the book to send.

Then I will do this: I will arrange with a druggist near him so that he may take a box of the Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at his risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.00. If it fails, the druggist will bill the cost to me.

That month's test will show you what the Restorative does. It is the only way to induce all vice you will. It is the only way to induce all vice you will. It is the only way to induce all vice you will.

In the past 12 years I have furnished my Restorative in hundreds of thousands of sick cases, not only in the United States, but in all paid gladly, because they got well. I pay just as willingly when one says I have failed. A lifetime's work, I have perfected it by watching results in thousands of the most difficult cases that physicians ever meet. I know what it will do.

My success comes from strengthening weak inside nerves, and my Restorative is the only remedy that does that. When an organ is weak, I bring back the nerve power which it has lost. It is like giving a weak organ power to do its duty, and there is no other way to make a weak organ well.

Can you conceive of a sick one who will neglect such a treatment, when I take the entire risk?

Address: Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis. Mailed cases, not chronic, are often cured with one or two bottles of Restorative.

DR. SHOOP'S RESTORATIVE

Book 1 on Dyspepsia Book 4 for Women
Book 2 on the Heart Book for Men (sealed)
Book 3 on the Kidneys Book 6 on Rheumatism
At the Doctor's Risk

Summer Streets. It spread rapidly to the north and east, consuming everything in its path, until noon of the following day, when it was subdued. The fire was of the ordinary type for fighting fire were of no avail, and dynamite was finally resorted to to check the path of the conflagration. Sixty-five acres were laid waste, fourteen lives were lost, 800 buildings were destroyed. The property loss was \$30,000,000.

Other Fires.

On April 25, 1900, the Ottawa and Hull fire occurred. The flames practically destroyed the company city of Hull, and, leaving across the Ottawa River, burned part of the Canadian capital itself. The loss was \$17,000,000, and at least seven people perished.

A fire occurred on the pier of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at

BEYOND ALL DESCRIPTION

Scenes of Unutterable Horror
and Desolation in Baltimore.

ACCOUNT OF EYE-WITNESSES

Richmond Man Who Got Here
Last Night Tells of the
Great Fire.

Horror and confusion, unutterable and indescribable, frightful and hideous in their extent have made of Baltimore, the Monumental City, a dreary and smoking waste of charred debris and gaunt and tottering walls.

For two nights and a day the devoted city has borne its fiery ordeal amid scenes of such unimaginable awfulness that the accounts of eye-witnesses now in Richmond are confessedly but beggarly attempts at a description that cannot frame itself in adequate words. Hundreds of thousands of people, with lines of anguish drawn deeply across their faces, have stood for hours in the midst of the travail and the terror watching with fixed and staring eyes, while the herbage of years was swept away. Scorching, searing, destroying flames, like huge and relentless billows, have swept over the town, and rolled up, crackling and jumping and roaring in the high heavens. A rain of fiery sparks shot upward and then fell back communicating the flames to far and distant spots until no place was safe. The roar of dynamite was followed by the collapse of some mighty structure, a mo-

monder ordered his trunk and moved out, but could not get to leave Baltimore. Yesterday, however, he succeeded in getting away, and at 7:30 last night he reached Richmond.

"The scene that I left in Baltimore," said Mr. Mayer, "was horrible and beyond all description. One end of the city was enveloped in flames that no human agency could check. A black pall of smoke darkened the sky and all the surrounding territory. Millions of sparks were flying in every direction and burning brands as large as my hat. The streets were mud-colored with the recent storm and the streams of water from the fire hose. The people were still standing stolidly around unable to realize the sight."

"You know more than I can tell you about the extent of the fire and the damage and so on," said Mr. Mayer. "But some of the things I witnessed were terrifying. I saw a man climb a high telegraph pole to cut the wires. He slipped and fell and was instantly killed. When he came down the spur he wore a hat in the head of a feeble old man standing near. It was intense gloom and dark in the smoke and ashes, and I could not see the two men distinctly, but I think they were both wild. One fireman was killed. Not a street car was running; there was not a light in the city."

"Pickpockets flocked the streets and plied their trade with a busy and successful hand. Thieves took advantage of the exposure and the excitement to rob the burning buildings. Some of the hospitals were burned. The sick were carried about the city in ambulances. As I went away the United States troops arrived with gun cotton to be used in blowing up the buildings. Soldiers stalked about the streets with changing arms. The town was then under complete military control."

STARTLING RECORD.

Many Millions Lost in the United States by Fires.

In the Washington Post of yesterday was published a remarkable list of fires in the United States. It is a startling

series destroying 17,450 buildings, killing 500 persons and rendering 38,000 homeless; loss over \$300,000,000.

November 9, 1872—Great fire of Boston; over 800 buildings, an sixty-five acres of the mercantile section, destroyed; loss, \$30,000,000.

July 25, 1874—The most notable previous Baltimore fire, extending over portions of Park, Clay and Saratoga Streets, destroying two churches, 111 other buildings and causing a loss of \$750,000.

June, 1880—Seattle, Wash., destroyed; loss, \$30,000,000.

November, 1880—Great property loss, estimated at \$5,000,000, by fire at Lynn, Mass.

November, 1880—Loss of \$5,000,000 in Boston in the dry goods district.

October 28, 1892—Fire loss of \$5,000,000 at Milwaukee. Forty-six acres were burned over, causing a loss of \$5,000,000.

December 2, 1893—Fire on South Paca Street, Baltimore, burned out the heart of the block bounded by Paca, German, Greene and Lombard Streets, causing loss of \$300,000 in three hours.

BIG RECENT DISASTERS.

June 30, 1900—The North German Lloyd piers and steamers burned at Hoboken, N. J.; 200 lives lost; property loss, \$10,000,000.

May 1, 1901—Thirteen hundred houses, six hotels and all public buildings, covering 130 city blocks, burned at Jacksonville, Fla.; 10,000 rendered homeless; loss estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

February 9, 1902—Paterson, N. J., swept by fire; twenty-six acres burned, 1,000 families homeless; public buildings, churches, business houses and 500 dwellings destroyed; loss, \$10,000,000.

April 3, 1902—Twenty hotels and twenty business establishments destroyed at Atlantic City, N. J.; loss, \$750,000.

The greatest foreign fires have been: 1842—Fire at Hamburg, Germany; loss, \$85,000,000.

November 10, 1897—Great fire in the heart of London causing loss of \$10,000,000.

May 1871—Portion of Paris burned, with many imposing structures, by the Commune.

September 2, 1900—The great London

Thousands of Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

Didn't Know I Had Kidney Trouble.

I had tried so many remedies without their having benefited me that I was about discouraged, but in a few days after taking your wonderful Swamp-Root I began to feel better. I was out of bed and run down generally.



MRS. A. L. WALKER.

had no appetite, was dizzy and suffered with headache most of the time. I did not know that my kidneys were the cause of my trouble, but somehow felt they might be, and I began taking Swamp-Root, as I have stated. There is good reason to the end and kidney disease out of the system. It has cured me, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers.

Gratefully yours,

MRS. A. L. WALKER.

46 West Linden St., Atlanta, Ga.

WOMEN suffer untold misery because

the nature of their disease is not always correctly understood; in many cases, when doctoring, they are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for their ill, when in fact disordered kidneys are the chief cause of their distressing troubles. Perhaps you suffer almost continually with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and utter exhaustion. Your poor health makes you nervous, irritable and at times despondent; but thousands of just such suffering or broken-down women are being restored to health and strength every day by the use of that wonderful discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

Why Swamp-Root Gives

Strength.

Not only does Swamp-Root bring new life and activity to the kidneys, the cause of the trouble, but by strengthening the kidneys, it acts as a general tonic and food for the entire constitution.

The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince any one—and you may have a sample bottle sent free by mail.

In taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy Will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Times-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle FREE by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—No matter how many doctors you have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself, and to your family, to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its strongest friends to-day are those who almost given up hope of ever becoming well again. So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.

In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores everywhere.

THE LIST OF LOSSES IN BALTIMORE FIRE

(Continued From First Page.)

CO., \$125,000.

R. H. SUTTON & CO., dry goods, \$1,500,000.

CHESAPEAKE SHOE CO., \$100,000.

S. F. CO., A. E. MILLER, clothing manufacturers, \$150,000.

S. HALE & CO., boots and shoes, \$140,000.

STRAUSS BROS., dry goods, \$250,000.

A. C. MEYER & CO., patent medicines, \$150,000.

MATTHEWS BROS., paper box manufacturers, \$75,000.

STRAUSS, EISMAN & CO., shirt manufacturers, \$150,000.

NORTH BROS. & STRAUSS, building, \$75,000; stock about \$75,000.

STANDARD SUSPENDER CO.; DANIEL A. BOONE & CO., liquors, \$50,000.

BRADLEY, KIRKHAM REESE CO., papers, \$75,000.

GEORGE A. EITEL, neckwear manufacturer; CHARLES L. LINVILLE; J. J. MURPHY, sewing links, \$75,000.

MCDONALD & FISHER, wholesale papers, \$100,000.

WILEY, BRUSTER & CO., dry goods; F. W. & E. DAMMANN, clothes, \$125,000.

HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO., clothing; VANCEKANT JACOBS & CO., shirts, \$175,000.

JOSEPH R. STONEBREAKER & CO., liquors, \$75,000.

LEWIS LAUER & CO., shirts, \$100,000.

CHAMPION SHOE MFG. CO., DIGGS, CURVIE & CO., shoes, \$100,000.

MENDEL BROS., ladies' wrappers, \$125,000.

BLAKENBURG, GERHAM & CO., notions, \$125,000.

LEON, KEEN & CO., ladies' cloaks; HENRY PRETZELDER & CO., boots and shoes, \$125,000.

HOPKINS PLACE SAVINGS BANK, \$75,000.

COHEN & SAMUELS, hats and caps, \$75,000.

FARLEY & SONS, surgical instruments, \$50,000.

MICHAEL AUBACH & SONS, clothing, \$250,000.

MARBURG & ROSE, tobacco, \$100,000.

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., \$250,000.

H. S. HEICHT & CO., millinery, \$100,000.

J. J. HALL and H. I. THOMPSON, boots and shoes; C. J. DUNN, trunks, \$23,000.

ALLEN & SCOTT; THE FLORODORA and MULLEN'S HOTEL, Baltimore and Liberty Streets; THE THALHEIMER BROS., clothing; BURUNDY BROS., clothing; J. HANZBERG & CO.; WM. LEHMAN & CO.; BALTIMORE NEWS CO.; A. FRANK; BOTTLINGHEIMER & DOTTER; THE L. H. MILLER SAFE CO.; LOUIS ST. CLANDAN & CO.; ROSENBUCH & CO.; MCADDEN & M'ELWEE; JOHN J. FRANKLIN; JING & CO.; G. W. KING PRINTING CO.; MONROE LUNCH ROOMS; DOUGLASS SHOE CO.; BAY LINE TICKET OFFICE; DAVID BENDANN; WILLIAMS SHOE STORE; PETER ROSE, SON, harness maker, \$125,000.

JAMES ROBERTSON MFG. CO., plumbing supplies, \$100,000.

R. JANDORFF & CO., boots and shoes; JAMES ROBERTSON MFG. CO., storage, \$100,000.

REACH & GAYNON, window shades, \$75,000.

I. FUELSHAUTH BLAKE CO., wall paper, \$65,000.

ADEN BROS., umbrella manufacturers; FONDIN & HAHN & SONS, clothes, \$100,000.

HENRY & CO., hosiery and underwear, \$75,000.

L. GRIEFF & BROS., clothing, \$150,000.

MAAS & KEMPER, embroidery and lace, \$125,000.

FLORENCE W. MCCARTHY CO., notions and lace, \$150,000.

THALHEIMER BROS., clothing, \$150,000.

FISHER BROS., liquors wholesale; SILVERMAN & LORD, notions, dry goods, \$150,000.

NEW BUILDING, not occupied, \$75,000.

M. MOSES & SON, merchant tailor, \$75,000.

J. GOLDSMITH & SON, clothing; SUGAR & SHEAR, clothing, \$100,000.

HOW ABOUT YOUR FIRE INSURANCE?

Are you accepting "on trust" the policies of fire insurance brought to you by a man who asks that you "give" him some of your business and the more he gets the more he is satisfied? Do you know about what he is doing—or do you investigate the ability of the companies insuring (7) you to make good their promises to pay?

Scores of alleged insurance companies are to-day issuing absolutely worthless policies. Scores are honest enough, but on the ragged edge of bankruptcy, and even though they might pay your claim, you could not expect a liberal settlement, and there is always the possibility of default.

If you buy protection and pay your premiums, you are entitled to absolutely sound indemnity. If you give your insurance away for the premiums, the policy in payment of the claim is the policy of "any old company" is good enough for you. It is not necessary that a company should be insolvent to make its policy undesirable. A great conflagration, like that which occurred in Chicago in 1871, Boston in 1872, Jacksonville, Fla., Worcester, Mass., and Baltimore yesterday may be repeated in Richmond to-morrow.

And might wreck some small companies with small resources. Insurance is a hazardous business, and a company may be safe to-day and bankrupt in three months. There were over one hundred thousand fires in the United States last year, and they destroyed property worth \$180,000,000. You carry insurance because your time may come next. Make sure for yourself that your insurance policy will be worth its face value when the fire comes, and when the loss or damage is sustained. The man who buys insurance should see for himself that he gets a proper return for his money—that is, absolute indemnity. Your insurance protects both your capital and your credit. You would not allow goods every precaution to make sure that you would get your money. To accept a policy is equivalent to giving credit to a company for a year. (Adapted from an advertisement of "Best Insurance Reports.")

T-D WANT ADS
T-D WANT ADS
T-D WANT ADS

PAY BEST
PAY BEST
PAY BEST

TRY ONE
TRY ONE
TRY ONE

AND SEE
AND SEE
AND SEE

AND SEE
AND SEE
AND SEE



BALTIMORE STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM THE SUN OFFICE.

This street is now a mass of ruins up as far as Howard Street.

Hoboken—on June 30, 1900. Over 150 persons lost their lives, many of whom were on board the steamships. Sale and Main. The property loss was nearly \$7,000,000.

On May 3, 1901, a great fire in Jacksonville, Fla., which raged for twenty-four hours, did \$100,000 damage.

Outside of our own country, the greatest fire in recent years occurred on November 20, 1897, in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. It burned over four acres, occupied mainly by business houses, and destroyed property valued at about \$25,000,000.

BALTIMOREANS TURN THEIR FACES HOMEWARD

Inquiry at the local railway offices yesterday elicited the information that the travel from this city to the fire-stricken city was much greater than the usual tide. All Baltimore commercial travelers and people from that city traveling turned their faces homeward to ascertain the fate of property and friends and to view the ruins of the once fair city they call home.

At the Southern Railway offices in this city yesterday it was stated that the demand for tickets to Baltimore had been much greater than usual, some two or three times greater than the normal rate. A number of round trip tickets to Baltimore were sold to persons who desired to reach the flame-swept city.

At the ticket offices of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway, the number of tickets to Baltimore sold during the day was two to three times the average sales. The same conditions exist at the Seaboard Air Line offices. Altogether it is apparent that all Baltimore people scattered throughout the country are hurrying homeward. In many cases they represent wholesale houses, the fate of which is doubtful or only too well known.

TRIP TO MEXICO.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gentry Will

Leave To-day for Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gentry will leave on the Southern road this morning for a trip of a month to Mexico. They will stop over at New Orleans, San Antonio and Laredo, and will spend two weeks in the city of Mexico. Mr. Gentry has just returned from a trip to Canada.

ment before rare and beautiful, in cost by stone and marble. And still the fiery flood rolled on—unchecked, unconquered and unconquerable—while man in his impotence, weak and exhausted, sunk down helpless and disheartened.

Under the heavy pall of smoke and ashes that floated over the city the people stood. Then from their halls crowded forth the thieves and the scum of the earth that, like a vampire, feed upon the blood of a suffering and stricken man. Men a day before wealthy in the world's goods found themselves suddenly ruined, wrecked in fortune and in spirit.

Through the dark and smoky streets hundreds